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THE CONGRESS SCANDAL.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S EXPULSION RECOM MENDED. THE SENATE CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEE UNAN

IMOUSLY REPORT AGAINST HIM—ASTONISH-HENT OF THE SENATE—AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS THUS MADE NECESSARY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The report of the Morrill

Credit Mobilier Committee, recommending the expulsion of Senator Patterson, burst upon the Senate and upon the half-filled galleries like thunder from The proceedings in the House, though of no more public importance than the Louisiana debate at the

other end of the Capitol, were more popular in their sharacter, and the audience in the Senate was com posed of the overflowings from the crowded House Mr. Morton was speaking at about 10:30 o'cleck,

when, having been interrupted by Mr. Schurz with question, Mr. Morrill (Me.), whose seat is next to that of Mr. Morton, asked him privately to yield to him to make a report. The manuscript was sent to the Clerk's desk and the order to print was made. A Senator asked if the report was accompanied by a

Mr. Morrill replied that it was. Mr. Ferry (Mich.), who was in the chair, directed the Cerk to read the resolution; but, while he was turning over the pages to find it, Mr. Conkling and some other Senator sked Mr. Morton, in a tone loud enough to be heard n the galleries, to go on with his speech, but Mr. Morton asked the Clerk to read the resolution, and waited for it. In the midst of a dead silence the

Resolved, That J. W. Patterson be and he is hereby expelled from his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Morton went on with his speech, but nobody betened to him. The next instant the Senators, with solemn faces, were gathered in knots of twos and threes and fours all over the chamber, evidently discussing this unexpected report. Mr. Patterson, who all the time the report was made occupied Mr Hamlin's seat between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Howe, bowed his head, and for five or ten minutes was in conversation with Mr. Howe.

He looked flushed and excited. Mr. Harlan went at once to the Clerk's desk, and for fifteen or twenty minutes was carefully reading the report and making notes from it. When he was done with it Mr. Patterson, who had returned to his seat, sent for the report and read it apparently with great care. These examinations by the interested Senators pretented its examination by the representatives of the press until a late hour.

After a few minutes, Senators who desired to talk over the report retired to the cloak rooms, the marble room, and the Senators' lobby, so that a few minutes before 11 o'elock far less than a quorum were in their seats listening to the first set speech which Mr. Schur: has made this session.

This report puts an end to all hope of escape from an extra session of Congress. This resolution is a question of the highest privilege, and as Mr. Patterson's term of office expires on Tuesday next, it cannot be postponed. Justice to Mr. Patterson demands that he have an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, and he has a right to have a vote on the resolution before the expiration of this Congress makes it impossible for the stigma cast upon him by the report ever to be wiped out.

BROOKS AND AMES ONLY CENSURED.

END OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER PARCE-JOY OF THE VICTIMS AT THEIR ESCAPE — ATTEMPTS TO CENSURE THE OTHER CULPRITS—A STRONG PROTEST FROM MR. DAWES.

187 TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The House met at 10 clock this morning, and the Crédit Mobilier debate was resumed in short speeches of ten or tifteen minutes each. At 11 o'clock Judge Poland took the foor, made an hour's speech, in a quiet, argumentative manner and low tone of voice, as if pleading a dull lawsuit before a bench of sleepy judges. Mr. Ames was in his seat with a fresh bouquet of flowers on his desk. He looked anxious and nervous. Mr. Brooks were a more cheerful air than he had for many days, and obviously thought that all danger

of expulsion had blown over. Mr. Sargent offered, as a substitute for the Comoffenses charged were committed five years ago, and that grave doubts existed as to the power to expel for acts committed in another Congress. To this were appended three resolutions-one "absolutely censuring" the conduct of Oakes Ames in seeking to interest Congressmen in the Crédit Mobilier by selling them stock; another censuring James Brooks for using his position as a member to obtain stock; and a third discharging the Committee from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Farns worth moved to last the whole subject on the table for the purpose, as he explained, of referring it to the people. On this the roll was called, and there were 59 Yeas to 164 Nays, 17 Democrats voting in the affirmative. Mr. Poland, who controlled the floor, admitted Mr. Sargent's substitute to a vote. The Speaker insisted on profound silence during the roll call, see ing that the result would be very close. It was, in effect, the test question on expulsion, for if the substitute were beaten, the resolution to expel Mr. Ames was mamediately in order. When the roll call was finished there was a small negative majority shows by the figures of the tally clerk. Messrs. Dunnell, Halsey, Geo. E. Harris, Killinger, Peck, Slocum, and Yourhees changed their votes from Nay to Yea, and Mr. Hooper, who had not answered to his name when called, rose and voted Yea. The Speaker announced that the Yeas were 115 and the Nays 110. Mr. Ames brightened up at once, and turned with a smile to make some remark to the member sitting

behind him. The resolution censuring Mr. Ames was next read. Mr. Van Trump wanted to add other names, but the Speaker ruled it to be out of order. The resolution was adopted by Yeas, 181; Nays, 36. As in all the votes during the day party lines were completely broken down. Among the Nays were 11 Democrats, including Messrs. Beck, Eldridge, Voorhees, and Perry and Williams of New-York. Mr. Brooks voted No in a loud voice.

The vote on the resolution censuring Mr. Brooks mmediately followed, and resulted in its adoption by Yeas, 174: Nays, 32. With a few exceptions this vote was a duplicate of the one on the Ames resolution, the members veting in the negative believing that the House had no jurisdiction in the premisea. and that it could not properly censure Ames and Brooks for acts committed before they became members of the present Congress. Among those voting against the censure of Mr Brooks were the colored members from South Carolina, Elliott and Rainey. Mr. Brooks had a tally-sheet on the desk before him during the roll call, and checked off the names as the members voted. He afterward went to the two South Carolina members, shook hands with them, and thanked them warmly for their votes. He said that he had heretofore opposed their race, but their course to-day had made him henceforth their devoted friend. Mr. Brooks would have spoken in his own delense had not his ill-health prevented. He was obliged soon after the vote in his case was had to lie down on one of the sofas in the rear of the hall

from inability to support himself in his chair. The real struggle of the day began after the Brecks resolution was adopted. The Republican leaders saw from the unexpected unanimity with which the Democrate voted for the resolution, that they meant mischief, and that they were preparing to seault Mesers. Kelley, Garfield, and the other ablicans implicated in the Crédit Mobilier busiwee. To prevent this, Mr. Sargent had drawn his

third resolution, discharging the Committee. The Democrats clamored to know the effect of this resolution, and the Speaker finally told them that, if adopted, it would dispose of the whole subject, so that no further motion relating to it would be in order. In the midst of considerable excitement, running to and fro, and active canvassing on the Republican side, they roll was called, the resolution was rejected—Yeas, Nays, 114. Twenty-three Republicans and voted in the negative, and twelve Democrats in the affirmative. Mr. Sargent then moved to lay the pre-amble on the table. This was a skillful strategic move, for the preamble was an absurdity, and incongruous with the resolution. It asserted want of jurisdiction to punish the offending members, while the resolutions punished them by censure. The object of Mr. Sargent's motion was to get rid of the subject, and the effect of adopting it would have been the same as the passage of the resolution just defeated. It was a shrewd flank movement, but it was under stood and beaten by a heavy majority.-Yeas, 78; Navs, 131. The next vote was directly on the preamble. It was rejected by Yeas, 98: Navs, 113.

There was one more attempt made to shake off the members who were ready to offer resolutions censuring the implicated Republicans. After consulta tion with the Speaker, Mr. Hale of Maine moved to recommit the whole subject to the Poland Committee. On this he moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it on a vote by tellers of Yeas, 77; Nays, 96. The Speaker gave the minority no further encouragement in their struggle to avoid the coming storm. He recognized Fernando Wood, who offered a resolution severely censuring Messrs. Hooper, Dawes, Kelley, Scofield, Garfield, and Bingham. The Speaker decided that it was not in order to have more than one name in a resolution of censure, and Mr. Speer of Pennsylvania next sent up a savage resolution against Mr. Kelley, declaring him deserving of the unqualified censure of the House for receiving Crédit Mobilier dividends realized from a dishonest contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Great confusion arose upon the Republican side. There were shouts of remonstrance and opposition, hurried consultations, and a deafening buzz of conversation. Mr. Dickey raised the question of consideration upon the resolution. The roll was called and by a vote of 118 to 82 the House determined to consider the resolution. Mr. Sargent offered a resolution of mild purport as a substitute Mr. Stevenson presented another condemning the practice of Congressmen investing and speculating in the bonds and stocks of railroads, and Mr. Hawley of Connecticut a third directing the Poland Com mittee to report whether any action was called for to manifest the judgment of the House on the Crédit Mobilier affair. Mr. Speer would not admit either

He yielded to Mr. Kelley, who, in his peculiar melodramatic tones, protested against being thus arraigned without the privilege of producing with nesses or having counsel. He spoke but a few me Gen. Butler was next allowed 15 minutes, in which he scolded the House savagely. This was what they had come to, he said, by departing from the line of Parliamentary precedents running back to Queen Elizabeth's time. He had warned them of He loathed, seorned, and defied the doctrine of purgation and purification, which had brought the House to this pass. He said this with an air of intense disgust, fairly spitting out the words. Mr. Stevenson expressed a willingness to class Mr. Kelley with Messrs. Ames and Brooks, but he was not wil ling to correct Kelley's or Ames's testimony. Mr McCreary took the same grounds. Mr. Speer supported his resolution in a bitter speech of half an honr, in which be treated Mr. Kelley as a common thief on trial, and as if he were the prosecuting at torney, eager to convict him. He made strong points, however, and had obviously made a close study of the evidence against him. At 5 o'clock a

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened with another peech from Mr. Kelley, delivered in a preternaturally solemn and cavernous tone. He the purchase of Mr. Ames's stock, and insisted that it was a loan, instead of dividends, that he got. If the House denied him the privilege of the meanest criminal of producing witnesses in his defense, he would teach his boy to challenge every member to father's conduct. He had much to say of his life of labor and self-denial; he had never indulged in luxurious or riotous living, or in habits of ostentation ; he had never sought wealth ; he had worked hard, and done his duty during his 12 years of Congress service. He talked in this style of self-laudation as if he had forgotten that he was the accused party, and imagined he was defending a client in a Pennsylvania court. It would have been an effective speech if some one else had made it for him.

Mr. Dickey satirized Mr. Speer in a witty speech. Mr. Stoughton followed. "Let us put in a general demurrer to these proceedings," he said, "and stop it right here." Mr. Hawley read a resolution refer ring the testimony back to the Committee, with in structions to report whether any further action was necessary to manifest the judgment of the House in the connection of members with the Crédit Mobilier, and in general with corporations created by national legislation. This he wanted to offer as a substitute for the Kelley resolution. Thus far the "Purgation and Purification party," to use Mr. Butler's epithet, had carried everything before them. Mr. Maynard determined to make another attempt to check their progress, and moved to table the Kelley resolution. A storm of angry protests rose, mingled with shouts of approval. Scores of mem bers were on their feet gesticulating frantically and all talking at once at the top of their voices. All semblance of deliberation was lost for a time, and the House looked like a turbulent mob.

In the midst of this tumult Mr. Dawes claimed the floor, and in a moment quiet was restored. He made a powerful protest against Mr. Hawley's reso lution. The Committee could not report this session he said, and the House would adjourn with an unfinished investigation and with charges hanging over the heads of members. The Committee had acquitted him, and if any one had any charges to bring he wanted them settled now. He was con scious of the purity of his motives and of his official acts. He spoke for only five minutes, but with such earnestness and magnetic force that he turned the tide of feeling. The strong combination of Republicans and Democrats who had been eager to punish by censure all the Crédit Mobilier stockholders fell to pieces. The motion to table the Kelley resolution was triumphantly carried by Yeas, 117; Nays, 75-16 Democrats voting in the affirmative and 9 Repub-

Mr. Stevenson again offered his resolution, censuring generally all Congressmen who speculated in securities of roads bearing grants of lands or bonds The Speaker ruled it not to be a privileged question Mr. Stevenson said, excitedly, that he would offer a resolution that was privileged. He sent up a resolution censuring Samuel Hooper for owning Crédit Mobilier stock and receiving large dividends, knowing how they were obtained. The House refused to consider this-Yeas, 75; Nays, 108.

Mr. Sargent immediately moved to discharge the ommittee. The Speaker gave the House notice that this motion, if carried, would definitely dispose of the subject, and he would allow no more resolutions to be offered as privileged questions based on the Poland report. Thus fully instructed, the House agreed to Mr. Sargent's motion by a vote of 114 to 75.

Thus, at 10:38 o'clock, the Crédit Mobilier investigation was buried. A few moments later the begislative Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Dawes in the chair, and Mr. Garfield on the floor reporting the recommendations of his Committee on the Senate amendments. The dissatisfied with the result were glad to be relieved from the long excitement and mental strain, and took hold of the routine work of legislation with vivacity and interest. Messrs. Hooper and Stevenson shook hands cordially. Judge Poland and Gen. Butler chatted amicably. Mr. Scofield looked happy Mr. Kelley went to work writing letters. Mr. Garfield, with his bill in hand, moving concurrence or non-concurrence in this and that amendment, was in his element once more. Mr. Dawes presided with placid dignity. The two victims on whom the House had spent its virtuous wrath had gone home an hour before. They could not be expected to share in the general good humor.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS ON THE QUESTION OF MENT-AMES AND BROOKS CENSURED-AN ATTEMPT TO EXTEND THE PUNISHMENT.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. Washington, Feb. 27.—The House reassemoled at 10 o'clock, the hour up to the regular time of meeting having been considered as part of the legislative day of yesterday, and to be divided out in small parts among members who had not yet been heard on the expulsion resolutions, and who desired to say some

Mr. Wood (Dem., N. Y.) said that on the question of urisdiction he differed somewhat from the views expressed on either side. He made a distinction between ise judicial power. He held that it had such power over official offenses committed before the person was a member, where the results of such offenses were of a continuing character, so as to affect their votes and acts as the Special Committee had exceeded its authority. of Congress had been bribed by Oakes Ames. That certainly did not justify a resolution of expulsion against Oakes Ames, who seemed to be chosen as a victim simply because he told the truth, because he made a clean breast of it, because in fact be bad turned State's evidence. His colleague, Mr. Brooks, was in no regard comprehended within the scope of the jurisdiction of the Committee. He certamly was not bribed by Oakes Ames. He was not a pointing the Committee.

VARYING OFFICIONS.

Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.) regarded the question as only form of condemnation. But the expalsion of members happened to be an objectionable form of condemnation. It happened to be a form which some thought would establish a precedent that might at some time be dangerous. He had, therefore, hoped that in some way or other the condemnation of the House might take some form which did not involve that difficulty. But the gen tlemen of the Special Committee seemed to have treated the case as if it was more important to establish a pariamentary precedent than to do anything else. trusted that the House might be allowed to vote in reference to the Crédit Mobilier transaction without being entangled in a parliamentary difficulty. For himself, he was willing that in this case there should be condemna tion. Men could not sit in the House representing great railroad corporations, or iron-mills, or other special interests, without being subject to its judgments.

Mr. Speer (Dem., Penn.) declared that the position in which he was placed was painful to him, painful almost beyond expression; but he had lived long enough to learn that duties were not to be avoided simply because they were unpleasant. He confessed to have entered on ideration of the question as a partial judge i favor of Mr. Brooks, but step by step his mind had been brought irresistably to the conclusions which he was about to express. He and no doubt of the power of the House to expel a member for offenses committed before

Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) offered an amendment to the solutions, reciting the parliamentary doubts in the case, and condemning the conduct of Oakes Ames and

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) suggested that the amendment of the gentleman from California would establish a parliamentary precedent worse than any that had been

SPEECH OF JUDGE POLAND. Mr. Poland then rose to close the debate. He began by

saying that he did not expect to entertain or amuse the House and the large audience that he saw before him. He knew nothing about stage tricks. He knew nothing bout playing the buffoon or the harlequin. He never had had any gift for saying or doing things for the purpose of splitting the ears of the groundlings. Even if he had those gifts, he should not have deemed this the proper occasion to display qualities of this posed to make a plain and sober attempt to convince his fellow-members who were to act on the resc lutions as to what was their proper duty in relation to them. He would begin where he had left off the other day on the question of jurisdiction. Mr. Poland then proceeded to reply to the arguments made against the power of the House to expel members for offenses committed before election, and to sustain his position by parliamentary precedents. Having disposed of that subject, Mr. Poland came back to the facts in the cas and to the scheme of the Crédit Mobiller and its inventors. He said it did not require great ingenuity to get up a scheme to cheat the Government out of \$40,000,000, but it did require a good deal of wit to get up the machinery necessary to run it successfully. They had ontrived the scheme, but there was no man in New-York shrewd enough to get up the running machinery. They had to send almost as far as Boston to find a man, and they got the right man. But a difficulty grew out of that. This Boston lawyer said: " A mill with forty-seven illions in the hopper; a mill by which you are going to filch more than half that sum out of the Government hen you have got a man with wit enough to devise the means by which you can do that, and cover it up, you cannot put off that man with a fee of \$3,000. He must have \$6,000." The machinery had just got into operation, so that there would be no difficulty if they could stop investigations in Congress and not be troubled by Government directors. Congress and Government directors were the only things left that were to be feared, and these had to be taken care of. Accordingly, Mr. Ames had come to Congress with shares of Crédit Mobilier stock in his pocket, and went around to various members of Congress and leading men and said that he had got an excel ent investment, a thing which would pay 10 per cent, and offered it to members who, he said, had been good friends of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was fixing it so that those who took shares from him should think it was an honest thing. He had found it necessary to clothe it in the habiliments of honesty. Here the ham Mr. Farnsworth (Lib. Rep., Ill.), for the purpose

referring the whole matter to the public, moved to lay it on the table. The vote was taken by Yeas and Nays,

and resulted : Yeas, 59; Nays, 164. A VOTE OF CENSURE PASSED. The next question was on substituting Mr. Surgent's

esolutions for those reported by the Select Committee. The vote was: Yeas, 115; Nays, 110. Messrs. Eldridge (Dem., Wis.) and Voorhees (Dem. ind.), having originally voted "Nav," changed their votes to "Yea," and endeavored to give their reasons but were not permitted under the rule which forbids de-

pate during the roll call. The question then recurred on the first of Mr. Sargent's esolutions, as follows :

Resolved, That the House absolutely condemns the conduct of Oakes Ames, a member of this House from the State of Massachusetts, in seeking to produce Congressional attention to the affairs of a corporation is which he was interested, and whose interest directly depended on the legislation of Congress, by inducing members of Congress to invest in the stock of said corporation.

The resolution was adopted.-Yeas, 181; Nays, 36; The resolution was adopted.—Yeas, 181: Nays, 36:
YEAS—Acker, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Banks, Barber, Barnam, Beatty, Beck (Ga.), Bell, Bifey, Biggs, Bird, Blair (Mich.), Boarman, Boies, Brazion, Bright, Buckley, Bunnell, Burchard, Burdett, Cald-Buckley, Bunnell, Carroll, Clark, Cobb., Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Critcher, Crocker, Crossiand, Darral, Dueis, Dodds, Dorman, Doz, Du Bose, Duell, Duke, Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Finkeln-burg, Foster (Penn.), Foster (Ohio), Foster (Mich.), Frye, tests, Giddings, Golladay, Goodrich, Griffith, Haldeman, Haile, Halsey, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Harmer, Harper, Harris (Miss.), Havens, Hawley (Ill.), Hawley (Conn.), Hay (Ill.), Hazleton (Wis.), Hazleton (N. J.), Hereford, Herndon, Hubbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Houghton, Kellogs, Kendall, Ketcham, Killinger, Kingella, Lamesson, Lamport, Lansing, Leach, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McCietland, McCormick, McCrary, McIntyre, McJunkin, McKee,

See Sourch Page.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

THE SENATE TO TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION. THE COMMITTEE'S BILL FOR ANOTHER ELECTION CALLED UP-MR. MORTON'S ARGUMENTS AGAINST IT-AN ABLE SPEECH IN ITS SUP-PORT BY MR. CARPENTER-IIS PROBABLE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The news from Louisiana, this morning, settled the order of business in the Senate. No long debate took place in which the advocates or managers of different measures contended for the floor. No serious effort was made to postpone what everybody conceded to be the most important business before Congress. The bill for printing the debates, which was taken up last evening, was allowed to lose its place, and the Raccoon Forks Land bill, which the Iowa Senators attempted to have thrown in its way, was as a fly in the path of an elephant. Even Mr. Morton, who to this morning has been the advocate of masterly inactivity in regard to Louisiana affairs, was no longer anxious to stand in the way of its consideration, and the bill reported by Mr. Carpenter from the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, came before the Senate by almost unanimous consent, with the understanding that nothing else shall be considered until a final vote is taken. The afternoon was occupied with speeches by Senators Morton, Carpenter, Thurman, and Hill, and the contest between the two first-named Senators was indeed a battle royal. It would not be fair to accuse Mr. Morton of partisanship in regard to his action in this matter. The honest hard work, as chairman of a committee that he has made one of the most important in the Senate, and which has done more this session by its impartial investigations to win the confidence of men of all parties than any other similar committee of Congress, entitles his opinions and conclusions to respect, and forbids harsh criticism of his motives in the matter. At the same time it is hard to see how any man with a logical mind like his, admitting the facts that he does, ever arrived at such conclusions. His short speech to-day was an attempt to justify his report, and to do this he characterized the McEnery party as a small faction comprising not one-tenth of those who voted the Fusion ticket last Fall. These few malcontents, according to Mr. Morton, alone stand in the way of peace, order, general good feeling, and a complete acquiescence in the present state of affairs in Louisiana. Let Congress do nothing, argued Mr. Morton; let us adjourn. The President has informed us that he will sustain the de facto Government, and there will be no more trouble in Louisiana until the next election, two

The great speech of the afternoon and the greatest

speech which has been heard in the Senate this ses-

years from now.

sion was that of Senator Carpenter's defense of the report of the majority of the Committee. Not expecting to speak this afternoon, and only taking the floor at the earnest request of other Senators who desired more time for consideration, he set forth the facts of this most gigantic fraud and wholly inexcusable usurpation with a clearness, force, and emphasis that is rarely heard even on the floor of the Senate. He began his speech with a brief argument in support of his position that the power of Congress to act in the present case was as clear as its duty was plain, and then proceeded to review the whole story of Durell's usurpation and that of the Courts of the State. Republicans and Demo-erats alike shared his seathing rebuke. In a masterly burst of eloquence he reviewed the character of Warmoth and his rule in the State: and the Kellogg party fared no better. Both governments, in his estimation, are based on fraud; neither has sufficient ground for its existence to make it excusable to recognize it. He is, therefore, in favor of a new election. If one of the frauds must be borne, he would tolerate the least, and that is the McEnery government; but he would recognize neither. Mr. Carpenter has been unfortunate many times during the last two years in being on the wrong side of most political questions that have arisen in the Senate, but his defense of the weaker party has often shown him to be a man of great possibilities rather than of great deeds. It is the almost unanimous opinion of those who heard him this afternoon, no matter what they may think of his remedy for the chaos in Louisiana, that he has now proved himself capable He could not do such things if he of rising above all party considerations, and dealing a calm, statesmanlike mar ner. Senator Thurman held the ground that neither Federal nor State Court decisions could bind Congress in its decision of the great question. Having the facts before them, they must decide who has been chosen Senator, and which is the legal State Government, without reference to any judicial or legislative proceedings in the State. The necessary conclusion of this argument, of course, was that th McEnery government must be recognized. Mr. Hill made a weak defense of his proposition for a fusion of the two Legislatures, and Senators West and

Conkling made partisan speeches in favor of the Morton report. In the evening Senators Carpenter and Morton made supplemental speeches. The former clinched some of the points which he made in the afternoon. and the latter appealed again to the prejudices of Senators against Gov. Warmoth, and followed it up with a plea for the position taken in his report. The debate will probably continue during the day and night to-morrow. Mr. Hill's substitute will be rejected by a large majority, and Mr. Trumbull will then probably move as a substitute a bill or resolution recognizing the McEnery government. This will probably be sustained by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and be voted down. The question will then recur on the original bill; and, as the Administration Senators are divided on it, and the Democrats will vote against it, it is likely to fail.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY. THE COMMITTEE'S BILL OPPOSED BY MR. MOR TON AND ADVOCATED BY MR. CARPENTER-MR. HILL'S SUBSTITUTE.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The calendar being the regular order in the Senate, to-day, Mr. Carpenter moved to lay the calendar on the table for the purpose of taking up the bill reported from the Committee on Privieges and Elections providing for a new election in Louisiana. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that this should be acted upon in order to avert the bloodshed shown by the morning papers to be imminent in that

Messrs. Sherman and Morton also urged immediate

action on the bill, and it was taken up.

Mr. Hill offered a substitute embodying his views in favor of forming a Legislature out of the legally elected members of both the bodies now claiming to be the Legislature of Louisians, and authorizing this new Legislature so formed to count the returns of the last election, and declare who are the legally elected State officers.

Mr. Carpenter addressed the Senate briefly in support of the bill reported by the majority of the Committee. The views of the Committee, he said, were fully set forth in the majorty report, and as this bill had been submitted to persons representing all sides of the controversy, he supposed that if such a bil were to be passed at all, this one would be satisfactory in its de-tails.

He had just been handed by Mr. McMillau, claiming to be a Senator-elect from Louisiana, a telegram addressed to himself (McMillan) and Gov. Warmoth, which was read at the desk as follows:

To Wm. I. McMullay and Gov. H. C. Warnorm: It is not frue that country parishes are rapidly schawledging their ellegiance to the Kellegg Government. The people in the country, the the people in the city, will never yield obedience to that Government. It can never collect area, and it can only be maintained by force; that force will have to be United States troops statuted is every parals to enforce the authority of his Government. His Government can only be anotained by an actual conquest of the people, and that by the hind of force which the people would submit to rather than have a militia.

This dispatch was signed by a large number of citizens who, according to McMillan, are scading men in the

misfortune and a great misfortune to Louisians if this

set up the so-called McEnery government, without a shadow of title under the law, was now endeavoring to stir up resistance to the actual government, the Kellogg Government; resistance which must lead to strife and bloodshed. McEnery, a so-called Governor, without any authority whatever, was now doing all he could to destroy the efficiency of the de facto Government, and doing this, as he (Morton) was advised, at the instigation of persons now in Washington. To make good this charge Mr. Morton read the several proclamations of McEnery, concluding with the one published this morning. But McEnery and his friends were now getting into rather deep water. Upon attempting to carry out this last proclamation they would be mere rioters, and on refusing to disperse they would be liable to be shot. Telegrams had been received from Gov. Kellogg, showing what McEnery was doing and under what influence he was acting. In one telegram Kellogg save:

says:
Gov. Warmoth telegraphs urging collision. I don't think the opposition can get strength enough; they are fast losing the combines of the
community. Their facilators restoring had no quorum.
In another telegraphed method on the 20th, Kellour says:
Gov. Warmoth has telegraphed McKnery as follows: "If you are a
Government, do something to show it now. Action! Action!!
Mr. Trumbull—I am authorized by Gov. Warmoth to
say that both of those dispatches stating that such dispatches ever came from him are utterly faise.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION. Mr. Carpenter of Wisconsin made an elaborate argument sustaining the majority report. Nobody could exaggerate the importance of this Louisiana question. Congress was called upon to exercise its high power of guaranteeing to a State a republican form of govern-

congress was called upon to exercise its high power of guaranteeing to a State a republican form of government, and to refuse to act when the case demanded it would be just as great a dereliction of duty as it would be to interfere unwarrantably with a State Government. He then reviewed in great detail the history of both the so-called Governments of Louisiana, and came to the conclusions presented in the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the McEnery government rosts on fraud and the Kellogg government on usurpation, and that it is the duty of Congress to set both aside and provide for a fair and free election, thus giving the State a real republican government resting on the will of the people.

Mr. Carpenter, having described both the Louisiana Governments as fraudulent, Mr. Morton remarked that the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) seemed to prefer the Warmoth fraud to the Kellogg fraud.

Mr. Carpenter—I do, because it is a smaller one. In some things I like greatness, but when it comes to choosing between two evils or frauds, I prefer the smaller. In that I know my honorable friend does not agree with me. [Laughter.] My friend is an original and astute politician, but let me tell him that we Republicans have reached a point where we must be honest whether we are inclined to be so or not. Our interests compel us to be honest. It is of no importance to us whether Louisiana is Republican or Democratic, but it is of the utmost importance that it shall be either the one or the other, in accordance with law. I would like to see anybody stump through Wisconsin in the next canvass if we stand by this Kellogg government. If this is to be done by the Republican party in the Senate this year, I want to let the job of stumping Wisconsin, next Fall, to the honorable Senator from Indiana. Claughter.] I don't want to face the honorable and the power sustaining this acknowledged fraud and usurpation. A usurpation finally executed and accomplished by the military force of the Government of the U

itate until a recess was taken. The debate was continued at the evening session.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CONDITION OF SPAIN. FOREIGN NATIONS URGED TO RECOGNIZE THE THE REPUBLIC-OPERATIONS OF THE CAR-

Señor Castelar has addressed a memorandum foreign powers urging the immediate recognition of

the Republic. He argues that the European powers, having recognized the revolution of 1868, cannot refuse similar action in regard to the Republic, which is the logical consequence of the events of 1868, now that royalty has abdicated. The Spanish Republic will not be a brand of discord for Europe. The transformation the country has gone through is purely internal. Foreign nations should not demand of the Government energetic action while they withhold from it their moral support. The memorandum has been forwarded by telegraph to the principal capitals of Europe.

Marshal Serrano, Gen. Conoa, and other generals have promised to place their words at the service of the Republic whenever the Government calls upon them.

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873. of Carlists commanded by Ollo is marching toward Na varre. The insurrectionist chieftain Dorregaray has ssued an order directing the municipalities to send all their young men to join the Carlist forces. The insurgents are threatening Pampeluna in strong force, and Gen. Pavia, who has not yet turned over the command of the Army of the North to Gen. Novillas, is hurrying to the relief of the garrison of that city. The Government troops are fortifying Irun, a frontier town in Guipuzcoa, ten miles cast of San Sebastian.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROJECTS IN FRANCE. OPENING OF DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873. In the Assembly, to-day, debate began on the report of the Committee of Thirty. "Urgency" was voted for the bill embedying the constitutional project submitted by the Committee. M. Dufaure announced that the Government unreservedly accepted the Committee's recommendations.

The Marquis de Castellans urged the Assembly to oldly proclaim a constitutional monarchy before it was too late. The present situation should not endure. It solated France, the foreign powers fearing that she would become the hotbed of demagogism. M. Hautens, a Bonapartist, opposed the bill and demanded that the nation should be consulted as to it its choice for a republic, monarchy, or empire. The debate will be con tinued to-morrow.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK PARLIAMENT. REMARKABLE OPENING SPEECH OF THE GOVER-

NOR-DISSATISFACTION WITH THE ACT OF UNION.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Feb. 27.-Parliament opened to-day. Gov. Wilmot opened the session with the customary speech, in which he said:

the customary speech, in which he said:

Upwards of five years have elapsed since the union of the Provinces; and, while many of the benefits which it was honed would result from such union have been abundantly realized, it will appear that some of the provisions of the British North American act—necessarily of an experimental character—have been found to operate adversely to the interests of this Province. Shortly after the union it was deemed expedient by the Dominion Government to open the settlement of the union under an act to satisfy the demands of an adjoining Province, and it is obvious that the financial principles upon which the original compact was based have proved insufficient in their application to younger Provinces in order to secure their admission to the Dominion. It was in the interest of the Dominion generally to allay discontent, insure harmony, and consolidate the power of British North America that the people of this Province heretofore submitted to the sacrifice which such a course imposed. The experience of the past five years has proved, what no political sagacity could have foreseen, that this Province, while occupying financially a position of interiority, has borne, and is now bearing, in proportion to population, the greatest share of the public burdens of Canada. Its rate per capita of taxation for Dominion purposes is greater than in any other Province, while on the other hand the

occupying financially a position of inferiority, has borne, and is now hearing, in proportion to population, the greatest share of the public burdens of Canada. Its rate per capita of taxation for Dominion purposes is greater than in any other Province, while on the other hand the public property transferred by this Province to the Dominion has been more directly remunerative than that contributed by any other Province. Under the working of the Union it has become apparent that the Provinces of United Canada, which prior to confederation were by no means clear of financial embarrassment, have, in their separate provincial condition, under the act of union, come into possession of resources producing a large annual surplus, in one instance actually embarrassing from its large amount. While this Province, which prior to the confederation was possessed of revenue in every respect equal to its local requirements, is now in a condition of comparative financial depletion.

I have again brought this vitally important matter to the attention of the Dominion Government, to whom further communication on the subject has been addressed. I deeply regret that it is not in my power to inform you that the reasonable expectations which I expressed at the opening of the last session have been realized. I still believe that the Dominion After due consideration, will be disposed to render us fuff justice, and we may reasonably assure ourselves that representatives of his Province in the Dominion Parliament must be so strongly impressed with our prospective financial embarrassment under existing arrangements, that they will not fait to urge the favorable consideration of this matter upon the attention of the Government and Parliament ment and Parliament effectives.

THE PARTISAN CHARTER.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL BY THE ASSEMBLY. TACTICS OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE-THE CHARTER PUSHED THROUGH BY A SOLID PARTY VOTE -THE BILL IN THE SENATE. FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Feb. 27 .- The vital points in the Custom-

house Charter having been settled last evening by such a decisive partisan vote, very little interest was manifested, when the House reassembled this morning, in any minor alterations that might be made in the bill. Having stripped the mask of hypoerisy from the faces of the advocates of the Charter, and compelled them to admit that it was a party measure, designed to secure the spoils of office for the Republican party in New-York, or that section of it represented by the Federal office-holders, the Democratic members were disposed to relinquish any further opposition to the bill, and let those who were responsible amend it to suit themselves. The majority, however, did not appear to be satisfied with their own work, notwithstanding it had been two or three times reported to the House "complete," and they set about offering amendments to this and that section of the bill. Most of these amendments emanated from Commissioner Davenport who still occupied his old seat in the Clerk's desk and kept the pages busy in carrying slips of paper containing his instructions, to members in various parts of the Chamber. Mr. Deering of New-York tried to get in an amendment to Section 117 relating to the Board of Apportionment which should curtail the powers of that Board in the matter of refusing to pay contractors claims, but Mr. (Blumenthal exposed the job that lay concealed in his colleague's amendment, and he reluctantly withdrew it.

Mr. Crary mischievously created a momentary alarm in the Custom-house ranks by offering at other amendment to the 25th section, providing that whenever the Mayor refuses to confirm any nomined of the Board of Aldermen a two-third vote of the Board shall be requisite to the appointment. As the make formed in the present Board between the Custom house and Apollo Hall does not embrace two-thirds of the members, this amendment was calculated to upset their programme. Davenport therefore gave orders to rally his forces on the floor and defeat it, which was done without much difficulty or delay.

By the time the panic consequent upon this scare had subsided. Mr. Weed threw another bombshell into the camp, by offering an amendment to the 124th section, providing that the Charter be submitted to a vote of the people of the City of New-York. He said that the advocates of the Charter had seen fit to provide by section 124 for the appointment of a commission to frame a charter for the city, which charter, when framed, was to be submitted to the voters of the city for their adoption or rejection. There was the same reason for submitting this Charter to the people as there would be for the one to be passed hereafter by the Commission, and if, as the majority claimed, the Charter was a good one and calculated to effect a reform in the City Government, its friends would run no risk in allowing the people to pass judgment upon it.

Mr. Opdyke objected to the amendment, though he had no doubt the Charter if submitted to the people would receive their approval. Mr. Weed said that he did not believe it would receive one vote in ten in its favor.

At this point Speaker Cornell jumped up and, in an excited manner, moved "that the Committee now rise and report progress on the bill." The motion was immediately put by the Chairman and declared carried. The Speaker then resumed the chair, and progress having been reported to the House, Mr. Ablerger moved to disagree with the report, and ordered the bill to a third reading, and on this motion he called the previous question. The previous question was ordered by a party vote, and by the same vote the Charter was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Deering, Apollo Hall Democrat, who has been among the most zealous advocates of the charter, voted against ordering it to a third reading, as signing as the sole reason therefor, the insertion of Pell's provision relative to the appropriation of public money to sectarian schools, Including Deering's vote, the opposition numbered 32 to 86 in favor of

Mr. Pierson then moved that the Charter now have its third reading. Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Weed point of order that the bill had not been properly engrossed," as required by the rules, since came from the Committee of the Whole, and that it could not be passed on the same day it was ordered to a third reading, except by a two-thirds vote. The Speaker ruled the point of order with regard to the engrossment to be not well taken, as the Charter had already been once reported from the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Weed suggested that 25 amendments had been made to it in Committee of the Whole since that

The Speaker could not see that that made any difference on the point of order, and decided that the bill could now be put on its final passage, if a two-thirds vote should so order. Two-thirds being in favor of this course, the bill was put on its third reading. The Clerk read the first and last sections. and the Speaker was about to put the bill on its final passage, when Mr. Weed called attention to the fact that the Constitution required that it should be read through. The Speaker asked what sections the genleman desired to hear read. Mr. Weed replied: Such sections as the Constitution requires to be read; namely, the whole bill." There being no alternative, the Speaker directed the Clerk to read the bill through, which would have taken at least two hours; but, after he had finished half a dozen seetions, he was permitted, by general consent, to finish up by reading the last section. The vote was then taken by Yeas and Nays on the final passage of the bill, and resulted in Yeas 88, Nays 31-every Repub-

lican member voting in the affirmative. Mr. Prince, in explaining his vote, said that he was opposed to the mode of appointing heads of departments provided in the 25th section, but approved of other features of the Charter, and, trust ing that the objectionable features would be rectified by the Senste, he would vote in the affirmative. Mr. Deering also waived his objection to the anti-

sectarian provision of the bill, trusting that it would be made all right in the Upper House, and cast his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Biumenthal, in explanation of his vote, said, that as the representative of the Committee of Seventy and the Reformers of New-York on this floor, he could, under no circumstances, give his sanction to this Charter, which violated all the principles on which the reform movement had been maintained, as well as the professions of non-partisanship made before the election by the very men who were now pressing this Charter. It was not a charter in the interest of reform, but in the interest

opposition of all genuine Reformers in New-York. Mr. Beebe (Dem.), in explaining his vote against the bill, said that since it had been openly proclaimed by the majority on this floor that Charter was a Republican measure, and intended to secure the spoils of office for that party, it was needless for him or any one else to hope for any legislation during the present session for the benefit of the

of a party, and, as such, would meet the determined

people of the City of New-York. The following are the Yeas and Nays on the final

passage of the Charter: passage of the Charter:
YEAS—Alberger, Babcock, Badger, Baitz. Batcheller.
Biglin, Blackie, Brewer, E. E. Brown, J. H. Brown,
Bulkley, Burritt, Clapp, Clarke, Cochen, Coggestali,
Cope, Costello, Crandall, Crawford, Davidson, Deering,
Denniston, Dexter, Donohue, Elting, Piah, Finn, Foote,
Ford, Fort, Fowler, Furbeck, Gere, Gilbert, Griffin,
Hardy, Heacock, Hendee, Herrick, Herring,
Higgins, J. B. Hillyer, J. D. Hiller, Husted,
Kenuedy, Knettles, Landfield, Lewis, Lincoln, Lynde.